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REMARKS

Claims 1-23 were presented for examination. The Examiner rejected claims 1-23 as anticipated by Chung et al. (United States Patent No. 6, 012, 090, hereafter "Chung"), in view of Ingrassia, Jr., et al. (United State Patent No. 6,035,332, hereafter "Ingrassia"), in further view of Hubert (United States Patent No. 6,366,949, hereafter "Hubert"). Claims 1, 4, 11, 17, and 21 have been amended solely to address issues raised regarding 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph. These claims have not been amended to distinguish over the art. No claims have been added. No new matter has been added. Claims 1-23 are now pending. Claims 1, 4, 11, 17, and 21 are independent.

Rejection of Claims 1-23 Under 35 U.S.C. §112

The Examiner rejected claim 1 under 35 U.S.C. §112, second paragraph, for having improper antecedent basis for the phrase "the trust proxy setting." Claims 1 has been amended to address the Examiner's concern. Claims 4, 11, 17, and 21 have also been amended in a similar fashion (even though they have not been formally objected to) to address similar antecedent bases issues.

Rejection of Claims Under 35 U.S.C. §102(b)

The Examiner rejected claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, 9, 11-13, and 16-20, as anticipated by Chung. For the reasons set forth below, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections for the pending claims.

Summary of Chung

Chung discloses an invention for enhancing information availability and display formats using parallel client requests. (See Chung, col. 1, lines 8-10). Chung shows a system which allows users to organize requests into groups to allow parallel access to a group of network services by selecting a particular group name and a desired access mode. (See Chung, col. 2, lines 35-40). The user of Chung's invention registers one or more groups of network service

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identifiers and invokes an access applet to select a particular group and an access mode for processing responses to service requests. (See Chung, Abstract). A processor running the access applet issues parallel requests to the network services associated with the selected group. (See Chung, Abstract).

Chung fails to anticipate the claimed invention since it fails to disclose the step of determining a trust proxy setting. Applicants' independent claims, claims 1, 4, 11, 17, and the corresponding dependent claims, include this step of determining a trust proxy setting. There is no disclosure in Chung of determining a trust proxy setting. Although Chung discusses manual alteration by a user of a proxy setting in the browser program by specifying the machine name and port number for the proxy server socket (See Chung, col. 10, lines 16-19), manual entry of a proxy setting does not disclose determining, by computer-executable code, a trust proxy setting in a web browser. In Chung, the registration of a service request with a group of service requests includes the step of a server socket intercepting outgoing requests from a browser program, which requires manual entry of a proxy setting into a registration applet. (See Chung, col. 10, lines 11-17). However, enabling the interception of outgoing requests by alteration of a proxy setting fails to disclose determining, by computer-executable code, a trust proxy setting in a web browser.

Additionally, Chung fails to disclose a software facility that includes a reference to a source of computer-executable code for determining a trust proxy in a web browser, as required by the rejected claims. Chung discusses responding to a service request by supplying requested information over an established TCP/IP connection. (See Chung, col. 4, lines 55-59). Responding to information requests does not disclose using computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy in a web browser.

With respect to claims 5 and 12, Chung fails to anticipate the claimed invention since it fails to disclose the step of displaying to a user a notification that a trust proxy setting is not enabled. Chung discusses sequentially trying a different network service identifier in a selected group after an access failure of another identifier in the group. If the access applet in Chung fails to receive a response to a request within a set period of time, the applet repeats the request using a different network service identifier from the selected group. In contrast, the claimed

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invention describes using computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy in a web browser and displaying a notification if the trust proxy setting is not enabled. An applet that repeats an information request after a failed first attempt does not constitute a disclosure of the step of determining a trust proxy in a web browser and displaying a notification if the trust proxy setting is not enabled.

Rejections Pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §103(a)

The Examiner rejected claims 3, 10, 19 and 21-23 as being unpatentable over Chung in view of Ingrassia. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

Summary of Ingrassia

Ingrassia discloses an invention for dependably tracking web page activities among a group of browsers. (See Ingrassia, abstract). An applet embedded in a web page responds to web page activities by reporting the activities to a synchronization server. (See Ingrassia, abstract). Each applet is responsible for establishing a socket connection for the browser, monitoring the activities of the browser, and sending information about the browser activities to a server. (See Ingrassia, col. 4, lines 56-67, and col. 5, lines 1-5).

With respect to claims 3 and 10, the Examiner rejected the claims being unpatentable over Chung, in view of Ingrassia. Dependent claims 3 and 10 include the element of computer-executable code determining a trust proxy setting. Chung and Ingrassia fail to teach or suggest the step of determining a trust proxy setting. Chung discusses improving use of the Internet through organization by the user of the user requests and fails to teach or suggest the use of computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy setting prior to forwarding a web page to a web browser. The Examiner admits that Chung fails to disclose the claimed invention. The Examiner states that Ingrassia teaches a second embedded software facility stored at a remote location from a web page and that it would have been obvious to implement the teachings of Ingrassia into the computer system of Chung. (See Office Action, page 6). Ingrassia discusses applets monitoring the activities of a browser and sending information about the browser activities to a server. (See Ingrassia, col. 4, lines 56-67, and col. 5, lines 1-5). Ingrassia does not disclose, teach, or suggest the use of computer-executable code determining a trust proxy setting.

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Since neither Chung nor Ingrassia disclose, teach, or suggest a system using computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy setting, the combination of the two also fails to disclose, teach, or suggest such a system.

With respect to claims 21, 22, and 23, the Examiner rejected the claims as being unpatentable over Chung in view of Ingrassia. Claims 21, 22, and 23 include the element of computer-executable code determining a trust proxy setting. Chung and Ingrassia fail to teach or suggest the step of determining a trust proxy setting.

Chung discusses improving use of the Internet through organization of user requests by the user and fails to teach or suggest the use of computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy setting prior to forwarding a web page to a web browser. The Examiner admits that Chung fails to disclose the claimed invention. The Examiner states that Ingrassia teaches a second embedded software facility stored at a remote location from a web page and that it would have been obvious to implement the teachings of Ingrassia into the computer system of Chung. (See Office Action, page 6). Ingrassia discusses applets monitoring the activities of a browser and sending information about the browser activities to a server. (See Ingrassia, col. 4, lines 56-67, and col. 5, lines 1-5). Ingrassia does not disclose, teach, or suggest the use of computer-executable code determining a trust proxy setting. Since neither Chung nor Ingrassia disclose, teach, or suggest a system using computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy setting, the combination of the two also fails to disclose teach or suggest such a system.

With respect to claim 19, the Examiner rejected the claim as being unpatentable over Chung in view of Ingrassia. Claim 19 includes the step of using computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy setting. Chung and Ingrassia fail to teach or suggest the step of using computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy setting.

With respect to claim 19, the Examiner admits that Chung fails to disclose the claimed invention. In particular, Chung fails to disclose a second embedded software facility stored at a remote location from a web page. The Examiner states that Ingrassia teaches a second embedded software facility stored at a remote location from a web page and that it would have been obvious to implement the teachings of Ingrassia into the computer system of Chung. (See Office Action, page 6). Ingrassia discusses applets monitoring the activities of a browser and

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sending information about the browser activities to a server. (See Ingrassia, col. 4, lines 56-67, and col. 5, lines 1-5). Ingrassia does not disclose, teach, or suggest the use of computer-executable code determining a trust proxy setting. Since neither Chung nor Ingrassia disclose, teach, or suggest a system using computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy setting, the combination of the two also fails to disclose, teach, or suggest such a system.

With respect to claims 6, 7, 14, and 15, the Examiner rejected the claims as being unpatentable over Chung in view of Ingrassia, in further view of Hubert. The dependent claims 6, 7, 14, and 15 include the element of computer-executable code determining a trust proxy setting. Chung, Ingrassia, and Hubert fail to teach or suggest the step of determining a trust proxy setting.

Summary of Hubert

Hubert discloses an invention for transferring data through a computer network including at least one transmitting client and one receiving client, the data being arranged in HTML e-mail. (See Hubert, abstract). The invention in Hubert discusses a method and arrangement for delivery of e-mail in a secure and simple way, which allows the attachment of complex data to the e-mail without needing advanced programs for processing or presenting the e-mail attachment. (See Hubert, col. 2, lines 50-55). Hubert uses a server unit including means for storing managing programs and the e-mail includes attachment information, including a pointer to the server and managing programs. (See Hubert, col. 2, lines 61-65).

Chung discusses improving use of the Internet through organization of user requests by the user and fails to teach or suggest the use of computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy setting prior to forwarding a web page to a web browser. The Examiner admits that Chung fails to disclose the claimed invention. Ingrassia discusses applets monitoring the activities of a browser and sending information about the browser activities to a server. (See Ingrassia, col. 4, lines 56-67, and col. 5, lines 1-5). Ingrassia does not disclose, teach, or suggest the use of computer-executable code determining a trust proxy setting. The Examiner admits that Chung and Ingrassia fail to teach the claimed invention but states that it would have been obvious to implement the teachings of Hubert into the computer system of Chung. (See Office Action, page 10). Hubert uses a Java applet parameter associated with an attachment and Java

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applet class files associated with managing programs. (See Hubert, col. 2, line 66, and col. 3, line 1). Using applets and applet class files to allow presentation of e-mail attachments does not disclose, teach, or suggest the use of applets to determine a trust proxy setting. Since neither Chung, Ingrassia, nor Hubert disclose, teach, or suggest a system using computer-executable code to determine a trust proxy setting, the combination of the three also fails to disclose, teach, or suggest such a system.

Accordingly, since Chung, Ingrassia, and Hubert fail to disclose all of the elements of claims 1-23, Applicants request the withdrawal of the rejections and the allowance of the claims.

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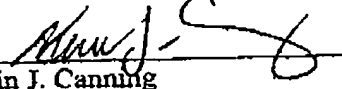Application No.: 09/829737   Docket No.: SMQ-064PS765

CONCLUSION

In view of the above, each of the presently pending claims in this application is believed to be in immediate condition for allowance. Accordingly, the Examiner is respectfully requested to pass this application to issue.

Applicant believes no fee is due with this statement. However, if a fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 12-0080, under Order No. SMQ-064 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: February 28, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

By _____

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